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EXAMINER

SALIARD, SHANNON S

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PAPER

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

The time period for reply, if any, is set in the attached communication.

| | | | |
|------------------------------|---------------------------------------|---|--|
| Office Action Summary | Application No. 10/645,185 | Applicant(s) CHILDERS, WINTHROP | |
| | Examiner Shannon S. Saliard | Art Unit 3628 | |

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

- 1) ☐ Responsive to communication(s) filed on 21 August 2003.
- 2a) ☐ This action is **FINAL**. 2b) ☒ This action is non-final.
- 3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

- 4) ☒ Claim(s) 1-33 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.
- 6) ☒ Claim(s) 1-33 is/are rejected.
- 7) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.
- 8) ☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

- 9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) ☐ The drawing(s) filed on _____ is/are: a) ☐ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.
Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

- 12) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
- a) ☐ All b) ☐ Some * c) ☐ None of:
1. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
 2. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.
 3. ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

- | | |
|--|---|
| 1) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Notice of References Cited (PTO-892) | 4) <input type="checkbox"/> Interview Summary (PTO-413) Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____ |
| 2) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948) | 5) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Informal Patent Application |
| 3) <input type="checkbox"/> Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO/SB/08) Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____ | 6) <input type="checkbox"/> Other: _____ |

DETAILED ACTION

Claim Objections

1. **Claims 1, 14, and 21** are objected to because of the following informalities:

As per **claim 1**, the word "fulfils" appears to be misspelled. Appropriate correction is required.

As per **claim 14**, the claim does not end with a period. Claims are to be in one sentence form. Appropriate correction is required.

As per **claim 21**, the claim ends in the word "and". Claims are to be in one sentence form. Appropriate correction is required.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 112

2. The following is a quotation of the second paragraph of 35 U.S.C. 112:

The specification shall conclude with one or more claims particularly pointing out and distinctly claiming the subject matter which the applicant regards as his invention.

3. **Claims 1, 2-4, 8, 14, 18-20, 23-29, and 31-33** are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 112, second paragraph, as being indefinite for failing to particularly point out and distinctly claim the subject matter which applicant regards as the invention.

As per **claim 1**, the limitation "the transport and storage" as recited is vague and indefinite. There is lack of antecedent basis for this limitation in the claim.

As per **claims 2-4**, the limitation "the uploaded" as recited is vague and indefinite. There is lack of antecedent basis for this limitation in the claim.

As per **claim 8**, the limitations “the presentation data” and “the network” as recited are vague and indefinite. There is lack of antecedent basis for these limitations in the claim.

As per **claim 14**, the limitation “the presentation data uploading” as recited is vague and indefinite. There is lack of antecedent basis for this limitation in the claim.

As per **claim 18**, the limitations “the uploaded presentation data” and “the reservation system server” as recited are vague and indefinite. There is lack of antecedent basis for these limitations in the claim.

As per **claim 19**, the limitation “the uploaded presentation data” as recited is vague and indefinite. There is lack of antecedent basis for this limitation in the claim.

As per **claim 20**, the limitation “the availability of proper presentation software” as recited is vague and indefinite. There is lack of antecedent basis for this limitation in the claim.

As per **claim 23**, the limitation “the password” and “the projector system” as recited are vague and indefinite. There is lack of antecedent basis for these limitations in the claim.

As per **claim 24**, the limitation “the decryption key” as recited is vague and indefinite. There is lack of antecedent basis for this limitation in the claim.

As per **claim 25**, the limitation “biometric verification” as recited is vague and indefinite. There is lack of antecedent basis for this limitation in the claim.

As per **claim 26**, the limitation “the stored presentation data” as recited is vague and indefinite. There is lack of antecedent basis for this limitation in the claim.

As per **claim 27**, the limitation “wherein post-processing” as recited is vague and indefinite. There is lack of antecedent basis for this limitation in the claim.

As per **claim 28**, the limitations “the updating” and “the software version compatible” as recited are vague and indefinite. There is lack of antecedent basis for these limitations in the claim.

As per **claim 29**, the limitations “the criteria”, “the projectors”, “the presentation data”, “the reservation system server”, and “the network” as recited are vague and indefinite. There is lack of antecedent basis for these limitations in the claim.

As per **claim 31**, the limitations “the time”, “the reservation”, and “the presentation” as recited are vague and indefinite. There is lack of antecedent basis for these limitations in the claim.

As per **claim 32**, the limitations “the availability”, “the proper presentation software”, and “the uploaded presentation data” as recited are vague and indefinite. There is lack of antecedent basis for these limitations in the claim.

As per **claim 33**, the limitation “the presentation” as recited is vague and indefinite. There is lack of antecedent basis for this limitation in the claim.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

4. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

5. **Claims 1, 5, and 7** are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Dorenbosch et al [US 2004/0064355] in view of Lee et al [US 2004/0039723].

As per **claim 1**, Dorenbosch et al discloses a reservation system server capable of communicating over a network with a client that fulfills projector and venue reservation requests received via the network [0012; 0013; 0016; 0017; see Fig. 1 & 2]. Dorenbosch does not disclose the reservation system server coordinates the transport and storage of presentation data received via the network; and one or more projector systems capable of communicating with the reservation system server that download the presentation data for display according to the projector and venue reservation requests [0031]. However, Lee et al discloses periodically connecting to server to download presentation content to database memory storage of the display system that includes projector software [0030; 0034]. Lee et al further discloses that the display administrator determines the content that is provided on specific display systems and the schedule for displaying the content on specific displays [0027] wherein the systems are located remotely [0025]. Thus, the administrator controls what content is

downloaded to a display in a specific location (i.e., venue request). Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to modify the invention of Dorenbosch et al to include the method disclosed by Lee et al so that the administrator does not have to be present at the location of the presentation (i.e., remotely located) to setup presentation.

As per **claim 5**, Dorenbosch does not explicitly disclose wherein the reservation system server comprises a computer including a processor, random access memory, network interface, and mass storage device. However, Dorenbosch discloses a server for executing applications [0013]. Furthermore, Lee et al discloses wherein the reservation system server comprises a computer including a processor, random access memory, network interface, and mass storage device. [Fig. 1; 0042]. Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to modify the invention of Dorenbosch to include the method disclosed by Lee et al to reduce human intervention.

As per **claim 7**, Dorenbosch et al further discloses wherein the network comprises the Internet [0022].

6. **Claims 2 and 6** are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Dorenbosch et al [US 2004/0064355] in view of Lee et al [US 2004/0039723] as applied to claim 1 above, and further in view of Official Notice.

As per **claim 2**, Dorenbosch et al does not disclose wherein the uploaded presentation data is stored with password protection. However, the Examiner takes

Official Notice that it is old and well known at the time of the invention in the presentation industry to use a password to access a presentation. Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to modify the invention of Dorenbosch et al to include wherein the uploaded presentation data is stored with password protection so that only authorized users can view private content.

As per **claim 6**, Dorenbosch et al further discloses wherein the projector system comprises a projector communicating with a computer including a processor, random access memory, and mass storage device [0030; 0034]. Dorenbosch et al does not explicitly disclose that the projector is a digital projector. However, the Examiner takes Official Notice that it is old and well known at the time of the invention in the projector industry that a projector can be a digital projector. Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to modify the invention of Dorenbosch et al to include wherein the projector system includes a digital projector for better picture quality.

7. **Claims 3, 4 and 31** are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Dorenbosch et al [US 2004/0064355] in view of Lee et al [US 2004/0039723] as applied to claim 1 above, and further in view of Hamid et al [US 2006/0288229].

As per **claim 3**, Dorenbosch et al does not disclose wherein the uploaded presentation data is stored with encryption protection. However, Hamid et al discloses using encryption to access a file [0044]. Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to modify the invention of

Dorenbosch et al to include the method disclosed by Hamid et al so that only authorized users can view private content.

As per **claim 4**, Dorenbosch et al does not disclose wherein the uploaded presentation data is stored with biometric verification protection including iris scan, fingerprint recognition, or voice identification. However, Hamid discloses using biometric verification to access a file [0044]. Further, it is old and well known in the biometric art at the time of the invention that iris scan, fingerprint recognition, and voice identification are all common forms of biometric verification. Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to modify the invention of Dorenbosch et al to include the method disclosed by Hamid et al so that only authorized users can view private content.

As per **claim 31**, Dorenbosch et al discloses select a presentation venue and select a projector [0012; 0013; 0016; 0017; see Fig. 1 & 2]. Dorenbosch et al does not disclose coordinate uploading, security, and storage of presentation data; coordinate delivery of presentation data to the projector system at the time and date specified by the reservation; and coordinate the presentation or the presentation data. However, Lee et al discloses periodically connecting to server to download presentation content to database memory storage of the display system that includes projector software [0030; 0034]. Lee et al further discloses that the display administrator determines the content that is provided on specific display systems and the schedule for displaying the content on specific displays [0027] wherein the systems are located remotely [0025]. Thus, the administrator controls what content is downloaded to a display in a specific location (i.e.,

venue request). Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to modify the invention of Dorenbosch et al to include the method disclosed by Lee et al so that the administrator does not have to be present at the location of the presentation (i.e., remotely located) to setup presentation.

Furthermore, Hamid et al discloses using encryption to access a file [0044]. Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to modify the invention of Dorenbosch et al to include the method disclosed by Hamid et al so that only authorized users can view private content.

8. **Claims 8, 11, 14, and 29** are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Dorenbosch et al [US 2004/0064355] in view of Lee [US 2006/0010317] and Lee et al [US 2004/0039723].

As per **claims 8 and 29**, Dorenbosch et al discloses selecting a presentation venue having one or more available projectors and in accordance with venue selection criteria for a given presentation [0014; 0018] and selecting a projector according to projector selection criteria for the presentation and the one or more projectors available at the venue [0017; 0018]. Dorenbosch et al does not disclose selecting a level of security for storing the presentation data to protect the presentation data from unauthorized access. However, Lee discloses selecting varying levels of security for access to a file [0018]. Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to modify the invention of Dorenbosch et al to include the method disclosed by Lee so that only authorized users can view confidential

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materials. Dorenbosch et al does not further disclose uploading the presentation data to a reservation system server via the network. However, Lee et al discloses that a display system connects to a distribution server to download presentation content via a network [0034; 0036]. Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to modify the invention of Dorenbosch et al to include the method disclosed by Lee et al so that the content may be viewed at a remote site.

As per **claim 11**, Dorenbosch et al does not disclose wherein the security level includes password protection. , Lee discloses selecting varying levels of security for access to a file such as a password [0018]. Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to modify the invention of Dorenbosch et al to include the method disclosed by Lee so that only authorized users can view confidential materials.

As per **claim 14**, Dorenbosch et al does not disclose wherein the presentation data uploading can take place at an arbitrary time. However, Lee et al discloses that a administrator can log onto a website and upload content data to a distribution server [0059]. It is well known that a user can access a website 24/7. Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to modify the invention of Dorenbosch et al to include wherein the presentation data uploading can take place at an arbitrary time to provide a user with added flexibility.

9. **Claim 9** is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Dorenbosch et al [US 2004/0064355] in view of Lee [US 2006/0010317] and Lee et al [US 2004/0039723] as applied to claim 8 above, and further in view of Hotaling et al [US 5,124,912].

As per **claim 9**, Dorenbosch et al further does not disclose further discloses wherein the venue selection criteria includes at least one criterion chosen from a group of criteria including city, location within the city, seating capacity, screen size, digital projector availability, sound system characteristics, and hotel room availability. However, Hotaling et al discloses wherein the venue selection criteria includes at least one criterion chosen from a group of criteria including city, location within the city, seating capacity, screen size, digital projector availability, sound system characteristics, and hotel room availability [col 6, lines 30-67]. Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to modify the invention of Dorenbosch et al to include the method disclosed by Hotaling et al so that a room that is sufficient to handle the meeting is reserved.

10. **Claim 10, 12, and 13** are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Dorenbosch et al [US 2004/0064355] in view of Lee [US 2006/0010317] and Lee et al [US 2004/0039723] as applied to claim 8 above, and further in view of Official Notice.

As per **claim 10**, Dorenbosch does not disclose wherein the projector selection criteria include display size in pixels, projected image brightness, color fidelity, and lens system capable of zooming. However, the Examiner takes Official Notice that it is old

and well known in the art at the time of the invention that projectors can be selected based on display size in pixels, projected image brightness, color fidelity, and lens system capable of zooming. Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to modify the invention of Dorenbosch et al to include wherein the projector selection criteria include display size in pixels, projected image brightness, color fidelity, and lens system capable of zooming so that the user can have a presentation that meets his/her standards.

As per **claim 12**, Dorenbosch et al does not disclose wherein the security level includes encryption protection. However, Lee discloses selecting varying levels of security for access to a file [0018]. Furthermore, the Examiner takes Official Notice that it is old and well known in the art at the time of the invention that encryption can be used to provide file security. Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to modify the invention of Dorenbosch et al to include the method disclosed by Lee so that only authorized users can view confidential materials.

As per **claim 13**, Dorenbosch et al does not disclose wherein the security level includes protection by biometric verification including iris scan, fingerprint recognition, or voice identification. However, Lee discloses selecting varying levels of security for access to a file [0018]. Furthermore, the Examiner takes Official Notice that it is old and well known in the art at the time of the invention that biometric verification can be used to provide file security. Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to modify the invention of Dorenbosch et al to include

the method disclosed by Lee so that only authorized users can view confidential materials.

11. **Claims 15, and 18-22, and 26** are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Dorenbosch et al [US 2004/0064355] in view of Lee et al [US 2004/0039723] and Johnson et al [US 7,143,177].

As per **claim 15**, Dorenbosch et al discloses receiving a projector and presentation venue reservation request client [0012; 0013; 0016; 0017; see Fig. 1 & 2]. Dorenbosch et al does not disclose downloading presentation data from a projector reservation client and commencing a presentation including presentation data. However, Lee et al discloses that the administrator logs into the client and uploads selected files to distribution server [0059]. Lee et al further discloses that the content is retrieved and the files are played [Fig. 23]. Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to modify the invention of Dorenbosch et al to include the method disclosed by Lee et al so that the administrator does not have to be present at the location of the presentation (i.e., remotely located) to setup presentation. Dorenbosch et al does not further disclose ensuring availability of presentation software compatible with the presentation data. However, Johnson et al discloses registering for a presentation and if the presentation required a specific software, checking for the software and advising the client if the software must be downloaded [col 10, lines 45-56]. Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of

ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to modify the invention of Dorenbosch et al to include the method disclosed by Johnson et al so that the user does not have to worry about not being prepared for the presentation.

As per **claim 18**, Dorenbosch et al does not disclose wherein the uploaded presentation data is stored on the reservation system server. However, Lee et al discloses presentation content is downloaded a distribution server and the display system connects to the distribution server and downloads content [0059; 0060].

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to modify the invention of Dorenbosch et al to include the method disclosed by Lee et al so that the content can be easily retrieved by the display system without user intervention.

As per **claim 19**, Dorenbosch et al does not disclose wherein the uploaded presentation data is stored on a projector system. However, Lee et al discloses periodically connecting to server to download presentation content to database memory storage of the display system that includes projector software [0030; 0034]. Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to modify the invention of Dorenbosch et al to include the method disclosed by Lee et al so that the administrator does not have to be present at the location of the presentation (i.e., remotely located) to setup presentation.

As per **claims 20-22**, Dorenbosch et al does not disclose wherein ensuring the availability of proper presentation software, comprises: determining if presentation software compatible with the presentation data is loaded and available for use; and

updating the presentation software to a version compatible with the presentation data. However, Johnson et al discloses registering for a presentation and if the presentation required a specific software, checking for the software and advising the client if the software must be downloaded [col 10, lines 45-56]. Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to modify the invention of Dorenbosch et al to include the method disclosed by Johnson et al so that the user does not have to worry about not being prepared for the presentation.

As per **claim 26**, Dorenbosch et al does not disclose wherein commencing the presentation includes reading the stored presentation data, converting the presentation data to graphic images, and projecting the graphic images via a digital projector. However, Lee et al discloses reading the stored presentation data and converting them for display using projector software [0070-0073]. Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to modify the invention of Dorenbosch et al to include the method disclosed by Lee et al to facilitate presentation viewing.

12. **Claim 16** is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Dorenbosch et al [US 2004/0064355] in view of Lee et al [US 2004/0039723] and Johnson et al [US 7,143,177] as applied to claim 15 above, and further in view of Hamid et al [US 2006/0288229].

As per **claim 16**, Dorenbosch et al does not disclose further comprising receiving a password, decryption key, or biometric verification to access presentation data.

However, Hamid et al discloses comprising receiving a password, decryption key, or biometric verification to access a file [0044]. Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to modify the invention of Dorenbosch et al to include the method disclosed by Hamid et al so that only authorized users can view private content.

13. **Claims 17 and 27** are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Dorenbosch et al [US 2004/0064355] in view of Lee et al [US 2004/0039723] and Johnson et al [US 7,143,177] as applied to claim 15 above, and further in view of Nishihara et al [US 2003/0208565].

As per **claim 17**, Dorenbosch et al does not disclose further comprising post-processing of presentation data. However, Nishihara et al discloses post-processing of a file after transfer [0067]. Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to modify the invention of Dorenbosch et al to include the method disclosed by Nishihara et al so that unauthorized users cannot view private content.

As per **claim 27**, Dorenbosch et al does not disclose wherein post-processing of the presentation data comprises rendering the presentation data unrecoverable. However, Nishihara et al discloses post-processing of a transferred file includes deleting the file. Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to modify the invention of Dorenbosch et al to include the method disclosed by Nishihara et al so that unauthorized users cannot view private content.

14. **Claims 23-25 and 28** are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Dorenbosch et al [US 2004/0064355] in view of Lee et al [US 2004/0039723], and Johnson et al [US 7,143,177], and Hamid et al [US 2006/0288229] as applied to claim 15 above, and further in view of Official Notice.

As per **claim 23**, Dorenbosch et al does not disclose wherein the password is entered via a keyboard associated with the projector system. However, Hamid et al discloses comprising receiving a password, decryption key, or biometric verification to access a file [0044]. Furthermore, the Examiner takes Official Notice that it is old well known in the art at the time of the invention to use a keyboard to enter a password. Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to modify the invention of Dorenbosch et al to include the method disclosed by Hamid et al an using a keyboard so that only authorized users can view private content.

As per **claim 24**, Dorenbosch et al does not disclose wherein the decryption key is supplied by a portable medium including a floppy disc, compact disc, or flash memory. However, Hamid et al discloses comprising receiving a password, decryption key, or biometric verification to access a file [0044]. Furthermore, the Examiner takes Official Notice that it is old well known in the art at the time of the invention to use a portable medium including a floppy disc, compact disc, or flash memory to supply a decryption key. Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to modify the invention of Dorenbosch et al to include the method disclosed by Hamid et al an using a portable medium including a floppy disc,

compact disc, or flash memory to supply a decryption key so that only authorized users can view private content.

As per **claim 25**, Dorenbosch et al does not disclose wherein biometric verification includes iris scan, fingerprint recognition, or voice identification. However, Hamid et al discloses comprising receiving a password, decryption key, or biometric verification to access a file [0044]. Furthermore, the Examiner takes Official Notice that it is old well known in the art at the time of the invention that iris scan, fingerprint recognition, and voice identification are all common forms of biometric verification. Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to modify the invention of Dorenbosch et al to include the method disclosed by Hamid et al and include wherein biometric verification includes iris scan, fingerprint recognition, or voice identification so that only authorized users can view private content.

As per **claim 28**, Dorenbosch et al does not disclose wherein the updating further comprises purchasing the software version compatible the presentation data. However, Johnson et al discloses registering for a presentation and if the presentation required a specific software, checking for the software and advising the client if the software must be downloaded [col 10, lines 45-56]. Furthermore, the Examiner takes Official Notice that it is old well known in the art at the time of the invention to purchase compatible software, if the software is not available. Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to modify the invention of Dorenbosch et al to include the method disclosed by Johnson et al to include

purchasing compatible software so that the user does not have to worry about not being prepared for the presentation.

15. **Claim 30** is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Lee et al [US 2004/0039723] in view of Johnson et al [US 7,143,177] and Hamid et al [US 2006/0288229].

As per **claim 30**, Lee et al discloses means for receiving presentation data from a projector reservation client [0059] and means for commencing a presentation of the presentation data [0005; Fig. 23]. Lee et al does not disclose means for ensuring availability of proper presentation software. However, Johnson et al discloses registering for a presentation and if the presentation required a specific software, checking for the software and advising the client if the software must be downloaded [col 10, lines 45-56]. Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to modify the invention of Dorenbosch et al to include the method disclosed by Johnson et al so that the user does not have to worry about not being prepared for the presentation. Lee et al does not disclose means for receiving a password, decryption key, or biometric verification for accessing presentation data. However, Hamid et al discloses comprising receiving a password, decryption key, or biometric verification to access a file [0044]. Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to modify the invention of Lee

et al to include the method disclosed by Hamid et al so that only authorized users can view private content.

16. **Claim 32** rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Dorenbosch et al [US 2004/0064355] in view of Lee et al [US 2004/0039723] and Hamid et al [US 2006/0288229] as applied to claim 31 above, and further in view of Johnson et al [US 7,143,177].

As per **claim 32**, Dorenbosch et al does not disclose further comprising assuring the availability of the proper presentation software for the uploaded presentation data. However, Johnson et al discloses registering for a presentation and if the presentation required a specific software, checking for the software and advising the client if the software must be downloaded [col 10, lines 45-56]. Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to modify the invention of Dorenbosch et al to include the method disclosed by Johnson et al so that the user does not have to worry about not being prepared for the presentation.

17. **Claim 33** is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Dorenbosch et al [US 2004/0064355] in view of Lee et al [US 2004/0039723], and Hamid et al [US 2006/0288229] as applied to claim 31 above, and further in view of Nishihara et al [US 2003/0208565].

As per **claim 33**, Dorenbosch et al does not disclose further comprising performing post-processing on the presentation data after the presentation. Dorenbosch

et al does not disclose wherein post-processing of the presentation data comprises rendering the presentation data unrecoverable. However, Nishihara et al discloses post-processing of a transferred file includes deleting the file. Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to modify the invention of Dorenbosch et al to include the method disclosed by Nishihara et al so that unauthorized users cannot view private content.

Conclusion

Examiner's Note: Examiner has cited particular columns and line numbers in the references as applied to the claims below for the convenience of the applicant.

Although the specified citations are representative of the teachings in the art and are applied to the specific limitations within the individual claim, other passages and figures may apply as well. It is respectfully requested that the applicant, in preparing the responses, fully consider the references in entirety as potentially teaching all or part of the claimed invention, as well as the context of the passage as taught by the prior art or disclosed by the examiner.

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Shannon S. Saliard whose telephone number is 571-272-5587. The examiner can normally be reached on Monday - Friday, 8:00 am - 4:30 pm.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, John W. Hayes can be reached on 571-272-6708. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

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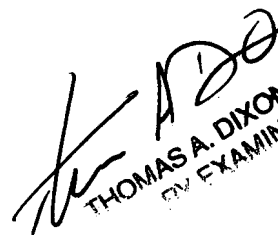
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Shannon S Saliard
Examiner


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